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7 February 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as current Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the circulation of the enclosed message concerning the immigration of Soviet Jews to Palestine, from His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Secretary-General

I wish to convey to Your Excellency the grave concern of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on the extremely serious situation arising from Israeli plans to settle the Jews from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Palestinian and Arab lands under the illegal occupation of Israel since 1967.

OIC believes that the settlement of Soviet Jews in Palestinian and Arab territories under Israeli occupation would impede the prospects for the political settlement of the Middle East question and have incalculable consequences for regional peace and stability.

The aforementioned Israeli plans for establishing further settlements constitute a flagrant violation of the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, as well as of international law. Moreover, it violates the United Nations resolutions that expressly forbid Israel, as the occupying Power, from changing the demographic composition of the West Bank and the Gaza strip.

The United Nations must take serious cognizance of the Israeli policy of establishing new settlements in the territories under its illegal occupation, coupled with the forceful eviction of the Palestinian people from their homes and lands. It is imperative that the United Nations mobilize all its efforts to prevent further emigration of Soviet Jews to Palestinian and Arab lands under Israeli occupation.

I would request you to take urgent and effective action on the question of emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union and to do everything possible to safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, the establishment of the State of Palestine in their homeland and all other basic human rights.

I would also request you to further the diplomatic and political process for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on equity and justice for the Palestinian people.

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8 February 1990

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Forty-fifth session

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Letter dated 8 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 7 February 1990 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the attack on tourists in Egypt (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the attached text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

(Signed) Hideo KAGAMI
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on the attack on tourists in Egypt issued on 7 February 1990 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

1. In Egypt on 4 February 1990, a bus carrying Israeli tourists was attacked and many passengers were killed or injured. The Government of Japan deplores such an incident. The Government of Japan also expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims, who were civilian tourists.

2. At the same time, the Government of Japan hopes that this unfortunate incident will not adversely affect the Middle East peace process now under way through the efforts of the parties concerned.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement dated 9 February 1990 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

ANNEX

Statement dated 9 February 1990 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Statements by Prime Minister I. Shamir and other prominent Israelis about the settlement in the occupied Arab territories of immigrants arriving in Israel from the USSR and elsewhere are causing deep concern in the Soviet Union. The international reaction has also been uniformly critical.

Practical moves in furtherance of such schemes are a violation of generally recognized standards of international law, leading to heightened tensions and growing confrontation and extremism in the Middle East - especially the occupied territories - further increasing the danger to human rights, human safety and even human life. They are creating additional obstacles to the establishment of the peace process and undermining recently stepped-up attempts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and bring about a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

The United Nations has repeatedly condemned illegal moves by Israel to establish settlements in the occupied territories, holding them to be in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention, of which Israel is a signatory. Article 49 of the Convention states that "The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies." The situation arising by virtue of Israel's flouting of international legal standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the occupied territories requires the immediate attention of the United Nations and the Security Council.

The Soviet Union has never recognized the Israeli occupation of Arab, including Palestinian, territories since 1967; it regards it as illegal and demands that it should end, as called for in United Nations resolutions. It is adamantly opposed to the Israeli settlement policy, and calls on the Israeli Government to put a stop to any measures to alter the physical character, demographic composition, organizational structure or status of the occupied territories.

It is hoped in the Soviet Union that the Israeli Government will take a sober view of the situation developing, and will abide firmly and consistently by the provisions of international human rights agreements. This would also be in the interests of the State of Israel.

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14 February 1990

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Item 127 of the preliminary list*

JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (General Assembly resolution 31/192, annex), the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the work programme of the Unit for 1990 and the nucleus of its work programme for 1991-1992.

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Work Programme of the Joint Inspection Unit

The following work programme was drawn up in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (annex to General Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976) and takes into account the guidelines laid out in General Assembly resolutions 42/218 of 21 December 1987, 43/221 of 21 December 1988 and 44/184 of 19 December 1989. The programme is divided into two sections: section I lists the Unit's work programme for 1990, and section II indicates those studies which the Unit contemplates undertaking after the current year. As hitherto, the work programme is subject to change in the course of the year; new studies may be added and planned studies may be modified, postponed or cancelled when circumstances warrant.

I. WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1990

1. Management and conference services (organization and methods, budget and finance, personnel, general administration)

(a) Study of the extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations

The extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations exceed regular budget resources by a substantial margin. However, Member States are not sufficiently informed about the role played by these resources in the overall financial structure of the organizations and their effect on regular budget activities. Criticism is also made regarding the lack of reporting on the use of extrabudgetary resources. The study will attempt to analyse the evolution of extrabudgetary resources made available to the United Nations during the 1980s, their distribution among various programmes, and relationships with regular budget activities. Suggestions will be made as far as improvement of presentation of extrabudgetary resources and of reporting mechanisms are concerned. Consultations will be held with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as necessary throughout the preparation of the report.

(b) Organization of the buildings management function

The aim of this study is to present a comparative analysis of the administration and management of the buildings and facilities of certain organizations in the United Nations system and to draw conclusions therefrom.

(c) Distribution of documents and publications of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, particularly in developing countries

The principal aim of this study, which has been requested by the UNESCO Executive Board, is to see how such documents and publications can better reach the target groups in developing countries.

(d) Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system*

Fourth report on evaluation in the United Nations system*

Every four years since 1977, the Joint Inspection Unit has produced reports on the status of evaluation in the United Nations system. The last set of reports was produced in 1985. Progress made since then will be documented, earlier themes will be re-examined and new directions will be explored.

(e) African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

A comprehensive review of this Institute will be carried out in amplification of the more general treatment given in the Unit's report on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations (JIU/REP/87/4; A/42/540).

(f) Co-ordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows

Various United Nations entities are engaged directly or indirectly in the movement of refugees and displaced persons. The monitoring and co-ordination of such activity needs improving. The purpose of this study therefore would be to search for the most rational ways and means of better harmonizing the individual activity of United Nations entities in this field, so as to provide an early warning of developing situations that might require the Secretary-General's attention.

(g) Grade overlap

For several years there has been an overlap in salaries between the higher General Service levels and the lower Professional categories in certain Headquarters duty stations. The study will investigate the reasons for that phenomenon and will analyse its possible impact on staff recruitment, development, performance appraisal and promotion. Appropriate recommendations will be made.

(h) Staff rotation

The issue of staff rotation is of special concern to many organizations, in particular the United Nations and its affiliated

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* Evaluation study.

operational entities in the field and the regional commissions, which have high vacancy rates. The purpose of the Unit's study will be to see how best an equitable rotation system can be established in consonance with an impartial implementation of United Nations staff regulation 1.2. Consultations will be held with the International Civil Service Commission throughout the conduct of the study.

(i) Advantages and disadvantages of the post system*

The Executive Board of UNESCO has asked the Joint Inspection Unit to undertake a system-wide study of the post system. The study will review the reasons for introducing the post system, assess how it is working, and suggest modifications if necessary. The issues will be addressed from the perspectives of Member States, management and staff. Consultations will be held with the International Civil Service Commission throughout the preparation of the study.

(j) Purchase and utilization of the transport equipment of the United Nations Children's Fund

There has been a continuous increase in the procurement of vehicles and other means of transport by UNICEF to a level where UNICEF considers a full review of both procurement policies and operations in this area vital. The Joint Inspection Unit, at the request of UNICEF, will undertake such a review.

2. Development co-operation

(a) Technical and other co-operation between selected agencies of the United Nations system and development finance institutions, including the World Bank and regional development banks

The aim of this study is to examine the effectiveness of the co-ordination arrangements between selected agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and the development finance institutions, including the World Bank and the regional development banks. The study will focus on such aspects as programming procedures, joint project execution and co-ordination arrangements both at Headquarters and in the field. The findings and recommendations of the study will assist Member States in their endeavours to obtain greater co-ordination between agencies of the United Nations system and the finance institutions. They will also benefit the agencies and finance institutions in indicating areas where co-operation could be strengthened and the different technical assistance programmes harmonized.

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* Evaluation study.

(b) A review of the specific development needs of small Member States and the responsiveness of the United Nations development system in meeting those needs

This study would suggest improved measures to identify activities corresponding to the needs and interests of these countries. The study would be developed around three main issues: the mechanisms and channels developed by the United Nations system; how small Member States can better organize themselves to overcome the handicap of a shortage of human resources; and how such countries can ensure their effective presence and participation in United Nations activities, hampered as they are by limited human and financial resources.

(c) The environmental focus of projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme*

The many factors that have a bearing on maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment are interrelated and have begun to be seriously investigated from a multi-disciplinary and global perspective in the wake of growing public concern about its deterioration. Specific problems such as the causes and effects of global warming, the degradation of natural resources, deforestation, desertification, soil erosion, toxic waste disposal, and ozone layer depletion are being addressed. This study would attempt to examine, through a number of case studies and field visits, how the United Nations system in general and those projects funded by UNDP in particular take into account environmental aspects during project identification, planning, implementation and evaluation. It would also examine the instruments and guidelines they use to address the environmental impacts of the projects at various stages of implementation.

(d) Technology transfer and the United Nations system*

In an increasingly technical world, the transfer of technology from the developed to the developing world is recognized as crucial to the transformation of the economies of the lesser developed countries. This study would aim at assessing existing capacities within the United Nations system - institutional, financial, managerial - to deal with the transfer of technology.

(e) Implementation of technical co-operation projects with the use of national project staff (including national project co-ordinators) financed from the projects' external budgets

The implications of the use of national personnel are not clear to

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* Evaluation study.

everyone (executing agencies, financing agencies, recipient countries), even though this modality is increasingly being used. The study will attempt to delineate these implications while defining the role of the several categories of national staff employed on projects vis-à-vis their colleagues in government services or among international staff of projects.

II. NUCLEUS OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1991-1992

1. Management and conference services (organization and methods, budget and finance, personnel, general administration)

(a) Technical co-operation activities of the World Health Organization: management issues

The study will address management issues relative to the preparation and execution of programmes and field projects of WHO carried out in collaboration with developing countries. The report will deal with aspects of the formulation of health programmes in relation to national health plans in certain countries, as well as the formulation, financing and implementation of health projects, in particular those devoted to developing health infrastructures, promoting optimum co-ordinated use of resources and strengthening national capacities to prepare and implement national strategies for health for all by the year 2000.

(b) Review of the Economic Commission for Europe

The role and structure of the Economic Commission for Europe will be analysed in light of the activities of other European regional economic organizations and in the context of recent events in the region.

(c) Follow-up study on common services of United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre

The Joint Inspection Unit prepared a study six years ago on common services at the Vienna International Centre (JIU/REP/84/10; A/39/520). The main purpose of the study, in addition to examining the implementation of the recommendations made earlier, would be to see what, today, are the most rational ways and means to harmonize better the activities of the various United Nations entities in the light of changed circumstances since 1984.

2. Development co-operation

(a) A comparative study of decentralization

The governing bodies of most United Nations system organizations have been calling for increased decentralization. Secretariats have responded in different ways based on their mandates, structures and

budgets, among other influences. The aim of the study would be to move beyond conceptualization and organization and deal with the practical, operational problems of decentralization, such as delegation of authority, communications and information flow, staffing - rotation and training, maintaining programme coherence, feedback, Headquarters support and responsiveness.

(b) Government execution of technical co-operation projects funded by the United Nations Development Programme

The Governing Council of UNDP has emphasized that government execution and management of its projects should be the ultimate modality of all UNDP-supported projects. Today, government execution accounts for 10 per cent of project expenditure, with new approvals running at 20 per cent of the programme. The modality has been studied but there remains a need for greater understanding of this important method of carrying out projects, including the role of the specialized agencies of the United Nations in contributing to and enhancing this form of execution, UNDP's support to governments, and governments' own acceptance of this modality at the operational level.

The Joint Inspection Unit is considering several other topics for inclusion in the 1991-1992 work programme in addition to the five studies listed above. The themes include the round-table process, methodologies for priority setting, drug abuse control activities, publishing and library activities of the United Nations, the capacity of the United Nations system to deliver capital assistance, and the role and performance of the substantive programmes of the specialized agencies as catalysts for change. These themes will be researched and elaborated upon during 1990.

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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for your information the statement issued by the Government of Guyana on recent developments in South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would have the above statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. R. INSANALLY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Guyana
on recent developments in South Africa

The Government of Guyana welcomes the announcement in Parliament on 2 February 1990 by South African President de Klerk of the unbanning of the African National Congress (ANC) and other political organizations and the commitment given for the release from prison unconditionally of that heroic leader and stalwart freedom fighter, Nelson Mandela. This development is positive. But it was inevitable, since it was only a matter of time before the ruling authorities in South Africa bowed to the intense pressure which resulted from the combination of internal and external forces.

The Government of Guyana recalls that the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons had since 1986 designed a possible negotiating concept containing measures which should be adopted by the South Africa régime if negotiations between it and the authentic leaders of the oppressed majority were to be initiated. The measures announced by President de Klerk are only a part of that comprehensive set of measures.

The Government of Guyana nevertheless hopes that the measures announced, when implemented, will help to create a climate which will facilitate the process towards dialogue and peaceful negotiations. It should be remembered, however, that the pillars of apartheid, especially the Group Areas Act, the bantustan "homelands" policy and the system of separate education, are still intact. While therefore the action to be taken as signalled by President de Klerk gives cause for some optimism, there is a clear need to remain vigilant and to maintain international pressure on the régime and to continue support for the liberation and other democratic forces within South Africa.

The Government of Guyana takes the opportunity provided by this occasion to pay once again the highest tribute to Nelson Mandela, who epitomizes the determination of the majority to regain their freedom, and to recommit its full support to the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

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13 February 1990

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Forty-fifth session

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 12 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that the attached statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Taro Nakayama, regarding the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela (see annex), be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa".

(Signed) Hideo KAGAMI
Ambassador extraordinary
and plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 11 February 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela

It is most welcome news that, following President de Klerk's announcement on 2 February, Mr. Mandela has finally been released today after 27 years in prison.

Together with the entire international community, Japan had long called for his release as one of the essential factors for starting negotiations towards eradicating apartheid. That the Government of South Africa has actually taken this step forward is appraised highly.

The path towards dismantling apartheid may not be smooth, particularly in view of the set of discriminatory laws underlying the system. But Japan expects that Mr. Mandela will play a major role in the process of national reconciliation in South Africa, and hopes strongly that all parties concerned will make further efforts towards establishing a non-racial democracy.

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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Ghana on 12 February 1990, concerning the release from prison of Mr. Nelson Mandela by the South African authorities (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa".

(Signed) N. K. DUMEVI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 12 February 1990 by the Government of Ghana, concerning the release from prison of Mr. Nelson Mandela by the South African Government

The release today of Mr. Nelson Mandela is a triumph for the freedom fighters of South Africa and the forces of progress throughout the world who have supported their struggle. Humanity at large is uplifted by this victory, which has also vindicated the policy of sanctions against the apartheid régime.

For more than a quarter of a century, the evil of apartheid, its intransigence in the face of world opinion, has been demonstrated by the continued detention of Nelson Mandela and other freedom fighters. In the face of this evil force, Mr. Mandela's fortitude and dignity has symbolized the spirit of resistance of the African people in the face of colonial aggression and racial bigotry. Nelson Mandela has been an inspiration and a source of strength to all freedom fighters.

Recent events in South Africa, particularly the unbanning of the African National Congress of South Africa, the United Democratic Front and other banned organizations, suggests that the apartheid régime is feeling the isolation that sanctions have imposed, particularly in the last few years.

No doubt the régime may see these recent gestures as ways of buying time, with little commitment to the ultimate objective of dismantling the structures of apartheid. These structures, erected over centuries to protect lives of luxury for a minority white population at the expense of the oppressed black majority, have been maintained with the collaboration of powerful allies in the Western world. Until these structures are dismantled and democratic rights accorded to the majority, the struggle in South Africa will continue.

Today, with Mandela's release, a new phase of the struggle for liberation in South Africa has begun. The apartheid régime, which has at least seen it fit to heed world opinion, must realize that the tide cannot be turned back. They should not see this act as a way of postponing the end of an immoral and discredited system of society. The state of emergency must be lifted and concrete steps taken to bring an end to apartheid. Only that will make President De Klerk seem credible. Until then, we cannot accept that the world community, should lift sanctions and reduce the pressure on the apartheid régime, simply because of the recent gestures.

We on the continent of Africa have a special responsibility to ensure that, in freedom, Nelson Mandela can continue to lead the heroic struggle of his people to a victorious end.

From the dawn of our independence, Ghana's commitment to the struggle against apartheid has been total. We have seen the existence of racism and apartheid on our continent as an affront to the very humanity of the African people. We must

and will continue to support the liberation struggle for freedom, justice and equality in South Africa.

We salute the African National Congress, whose heroic struggle against apartheid is daily coming closer to its logical conclusion.

We salute all South Africa's fighters for freedom.

We salute Nelson Mandela and wish him strength, good health and a long life in which he can see the fruits of his long and devoted struggle for a free South Africa, in which the black man has his rightful place.

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
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AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND
OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 12 February 1990 at the Press Centre of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Y. M. Vorontsov.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

* Reissued for technical reasons.

ANNEX

Statement dated 12 February 1990 issued by the First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

In the wake of the many statements we have issued and our numerous contacts with Israel, with the United States and with the Arab countries, we have reached the conclusion that Israel's acts aimed at settling persons who have never lived there in the occupied territories constitute a serious problem which touches upon questions of security in the Middle East. In this connection, the Soviet Government has decided - and our representative has been so instructed - to bring the matter of reviewing Israel's illegal acts in populating the occupied territories before the Security Council. We hope that this matter will be considered in the Security Council with all due seriousness.

Before raising this matter with the Security Council, we had received a clarification from the Israeli Government in response to our representations, to the effect that that Government was not forcing anyone to settle in the occupied territories, and that every immigrant arriving in Israel was free, as was any Israeli citizen, to choose to reside where he desired. This attitude on the part of the Israeli side makes it clear to us that the Israeli Government is knowingly violating the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to which Israel's signature is affixed. Israel's position also violates United Nations resolutions which call upon the Israeli Government to end its practice of colonizing the occupied territories. The international community must not overlook such violations.

Appeals are sometimes made to the Soviet Union not to allow persons of Jewish nationality who leave the Soviet Union to settle in the occupied territories. Such requests ought naturally to be directed to the Israeli Government, and that is why we are bringing the question before the Security Council for consideration.

It is also said that the Soviet Union must take resolute measures to prevent Soviet Jews from emigrating to Israel. That is impossible. At present, we are undertaking a major democratization of Soviet legislation, particularly as regards exit from the country. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is considering a bill on the exit and entry of citizens which is in line with international practice. The norms contained therein correspond to those in force in other countries of the world, and there is nothing that would justify a revision of this bill. We anticipate its adoption in the near future and we are taking as our basic assumption the principle that this law shall apply to all Soviet citizens and not merely to persons of Jewish nationality.

Restrictions can exist only within the framework of the legal norms which are in force in other countries and are recognized by international law, i.e. - those pertaining to national security and the obligations of citizens who leave their country vis-à-vis other citizens. Our legislation will be consistent with international practice, inter alia, that followed in Arab countries, where there are likewise no exit restrictions.

In considering the issue of settling additional people in the territories occupied by Israel, the emphasis must not be on the need for the Soviet Union to take prohibitory measures. The fact of the matter is that Israel must not settle its own or other citizens in the occupied territories. The responsibility lies with Israel, which is violating the relevant provisions of international law.

We intend to state this position in the United Nations before the Security Council, which must, under the present circumstances, take a decision on the basis of three considerations.

Firstly: the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, should be reaffirmed. Secondly: the Security Council should express its disagreement with the Israeli Government's intention to settle immigrants in the occupied territories, which is at variance with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention, especially article 49, which prohibits the settlement in occupied territories of a non-indigenous population. Thirdly: the Security Council should call on the Israeli Government not to allow actions that could alter the demographic structure of the occupied territories. We hope that the Israeli Government will implement the resolution which the Security Council will draft to this end.

We have held consultations with the Government of the United States of America regarding claims that, since the autumn of 1989, that country has reduced the number of entry visas issued to persons of Jewish nationality coming from the Soviet Union. We have received assurances from the United States that that practice is in no way related to Israel's decision, and especially to Prime Minister Shamir's famous statements regarding "the great aliyah" towards Israel, and that the United States is still accepting in its territory persons of Jewish nationality who have emigrated from the Soviet Union, although it is impossible for the Americans to speed up this process for a number of reasons. As a result, long lines are being created of those waiting to enter the United States, and these could create an impression that something is happening here which has been co-ordinated with Israel. The United States strongly denies any co-ordination with Israel and maintains that only technicalities are holding up the review of applications from persons wishing to enter the United States from the Soviet Union.

It seems to us that, given Israel's current policy, the United States should not delay in admitting immigrants from the Soviet Union.

At the same time, we cannot fail to note that the United States has condemned Israel's current practice regarding the settlement of the occupied territories. On this point, our positions are in full agreement. We have proposed that it should be condemned by both of us; however, the United States does not yet seem ready to do this.

During talks in Moscow, J. Baker was also informed of our intention to bring this matter before the Security Council. The United States Secretary of State promised to consider our views on the question. We are counting on the support of the United States in the Security Council.

We have also drawn attention to the clear position of the European States and the European communities, which have unequivocally condemned Israel's policy and demanded that it be ended.

In view also of the position of the Arab States, we believe that a consensus has virtually been reached within the United Nations as to the illegality of Israel's acts, and we very much hope that our efforts within the Organization will have the desired outcome.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued on 31 January 1990 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia regarding the immigration of Soviet Jews into occupied Palestine.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed GHEZAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 31 January 1990 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia regarding the immigration of Soviet Jews into occupied Palestine

At a time when the international community is uniting its efforts with a view to achieving a peaceful, just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question, guaranteeing the Palestinian people its legitimate rights and offering the peoples of the region security and peace, provocative statements are being heard from Israel which confirm that country's aggressive intentions, its expansionist plans and its attempts to sabotage peaceful negotiations aimed at ending the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Tunisian Government, which vigorously condemns such statements and stances that flout United Nations resolutions and international conventions and take advantage of the climate of international détente so that Israel can put its plans into action and carry out its premeditated designs, calls upon the great Powers, international forums and world opinion to shoulder their responsibilities by opposing Israel's practices and ensuring that the conditions are laid for a just peace in the Middle East region.

The Tunisian Government, which has consistently expressed its appreciation for the unwavering position of principle of the Soviet Union regarding the Palestinian cause, calls upon that country to thwart all manoeuvres by Israel to attract Soviet nationals and make them a part of its expansionist plans, to the detriment of the indigenous population.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for information the statement issued on 13 February 1990 by the Haitian Government concerning recent events in South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roger RAVIX
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 13 February 1990 by the Government of Haiti

The Government of the Republic of Haiti greeted with great satisfaction the release on Sunday, 11 February 1990, of the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), Nelson Mandela, after 27 years of imprisonment, as well as the legalization of ANC.

The Republic of Haiti, which serves as Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, welcomes this great victory of the oppressed black majority in South Africa. Yet this victory, however dazzling, marks only one stage in the struggle for the complete dismantling of the structures of the apartheid system.

Accordingly, the Republic of Haiti urges that the international community's efforts to support the struggle of South African blacks be continued and that a democratic, multiracial society based on the principle of government by the majority be established as quickly as possible.

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Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 February 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the communiqué issued by a conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam held at Phnom Penh on 10 and 11 February 1990 (see annex).

We should appreciate if you would circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia", "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saly KHAMSY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Lao People's Democratic
Republic to the United Nations

(Signed) TRINH XUAN LANG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Socialist Republic of
Viet Nam to the United Nations

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by a conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam held at Phnom Penh on 11 and 12 February 1990

1. At the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of the State of Cambodia, a conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia was convened in Phnom Penh on 10 and 11 February 1990 to exchange views on the regional situation and on the upcoming informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta.

It was attended by, on the Cambodian side, Sok An, Vice-Foreign Minister; on the Lao side, Soulivong, Vice-Foreign Minister, and on the Vietnamese side, Dinh Nho Liem, first Vice-Foreign Minister.

Ho Nam Hong, Cabinet Minister of the State of Cambodia opened and presided over the conference.

2. The conference hailed the great achievements gained by the government and people of the State of Cambodia in their struggle for national defence and construction, thus promoting peace and stability in South-East Asia.

3. The conference unanimously acclaimed the total withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia 15 months ahead of schedule. This goodwill shown by the State of Cambodia and Viet Nam, recognized by the world public, has helped settle one of the two pivotal things concluded by JIM-1 and JIM-2, that is a decisive factor for an overall political solution to the Cambodian question. The remaining pivotal thing for an overall, fair and reasonable political solution is to prevent the Khmer Rouge from re-establishing the genocidal régime in Cambodia.

4. The conference held that Cambodia's internal affairs must be solved by the representatives of the two governments in Cambodia. It also held that the South-East Asian countries have their interest in positively contributing to a political solution to the Cambodian question.

5. The conference welcomed efforts and initiatives of all countries aimed at seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue, especially Australia's initiative which puts aside temporary issues, namely, the abolition of the two governments and setting up of a coalition government comprising all Cambodian parties before the general elections. What is proper is that the upcoming Jakarta Informal Meeting should go straight into the fundamental question, that is the holding of a free, democratic and equitable general election and the establishment of Cambodia's neutrality and a zone of peace, neutrality and co-operation in South-East Asia with the guarantee from the Paris International Conference and the United Nations.

6. The conference agreed on an effective United Nations role in holding general elections in Cambodia during the transitional period. During that period,

Cambodia's United Nations seat should be left vacant. The United Nations activities must be conducted on the basis of a full respect for Cambodia's independence and sovereignty.

7. The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam highly value the goodwill of the State of Cambodia in the search for a political solution for the sake of peace, independence and national reconciliation of the country as well as of peace in South-East Asia.

8. The State of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam affirmed that they would do their best to make the coming Jakarta Informal Meeting a success so as to meet the interests and earnest aspiration of the Cambodian people and the expectation of a broad section of the world public.

9. The Lao and Vietnamese delegations expressed their sincere thanks to the Foreign Ministry of the State of Cambodia for its hospitality, good preparations and organization.

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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for your information the text of two messages, dated 2 and 11 February 1990 respectively, from His Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to His Excellency Mr. Frederik de Klerk, President of the Republic of South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Blaise RABETAFIKA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Text of the message dated 2 February 1990 from the President of Madagascar to the President of the Republic of South Africa

It is with pleasure that I extend to you my sincere congratulations for the courageous measures you have just announced to your country's Parliament and to the entire world, namely the release of Nelson Mandela and legal recognition of the African National Congress (ANC).

These measures, characterized by justice and common sense, mark a historic advance of the utmost importance and pave the way for the effective eradication of the apartheid system.

Please believe that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar duly appreciates the magnitude of your political gesture, which reflects honour upon you and presages the dawning of a new era in Africa.

Basing myself on the readiness you have so clearly expressed to move forward, I dare to hope that this first step will strengthen your commitment to the rapid and definitive dismantling of the nefarious apartheid system.

The entire Malagasy people and its Revolutionary Power rejoice exceedingly and without reservation at the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the restoration of the right of the black people of South Africa to free political expression.

(Signed) Didier RATSIRAKA
President of the Democratic
Republic of Madagascar

ANNEX II

Text of the message dated 11 February 1990 from the President of Madagascar to the President of the Republic of South Africa

The release of Nelson Mandela today compels me to extend to you once again my warmest congratulations on the fact that this event constitutes a brilliant realization of your constructive vision in which the apartheid system is to be consigned to oblivion along with one of the darker periods in mankind's history.

May you continue along the right path and ultimately arrive at the total elimination of apartheid in South Africa - in so doing, you will have earned Africa's gratitude.

For its part, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar stands fully ready to make any contribution asked of it during the difficult period in which a régime characterized by justice and freedom comes to life in South Africa.

(Signed) Didier RATSIRAKA
President of the Democratic
Republic of Madagascar

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15 February 1990
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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 15 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement dated 11 February 1990 by the spokesman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on the occasion of the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela. I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa.

(Signed) Hocine DJOUDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement dated 11 February 1990 by the spokesman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Algeria

It is with deep satisfaction that Algeria welcomes the return to freedom of the great African patriot Nelson Mandela. This historic event is a stunning victory for the hero Mandela who, during 28 years of imprisonment, unceasingly waged his struggle against apartheid with unwavering determination. It also represents a genuine step forward towards the full vindication of the just cause of the South African people, which is struggling heroically and paying a heavy price to affirm its dignity and recover its imprescriptible rights.

The international community, which has untiringly and forcefully called for Nelson Mandela's release, today welcomes the liberation of that indomitable soldier who has devoted his life to the noble cause of the South African people. Its success today confirms that the path Africa has always indicated as the way to achieve the total dismantling of the apartheid system is the right one. In view thereof, the international community must become even more involved in the South African people's struggle until the common objective, which remains the definitive eradication of apartheid, that crime against humanity, is achieved.

On this memorable occasion, Algeria associates itself with the joy of the South African people and, as President Chadli Bendjedid recently reiterated in his message to Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of ANC, wishes to reassure that people of its unwavering support until its just struggle ends in victory.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Representatives of our Governments met in New York on 11 and 12 February 1990 to discuss the situation in Cambodia.

We have the honour to enclose the text of the statement agreed to at that meeting and should be grateful if you would arrange it to be circulated, with the present letter, as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" and "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Luye
Permanent Representative of China
to the United Nations

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Aleksandr M. BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics to the
United Nations

(Signed) Thomas L. RICHARDSON
Chargé d'affairs a.i. and Deputy
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Alexander WATSON
Chargé d'affairs a.i. and Deputy
Permanent Representative of the United
States of America to the United Nations

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ANNEX

PRESS STATEMENT

CONCLUSION OF CONSULTATIONS OF THE
FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
ON CAMBODIA

The Five Permanent Members of the Security Council met in New York February 11-12 to continue the consultations initiated at Paris in mid-January on resolving the Cambodia conflict. Building on the principles agreed to in Paris, the Five explored practical aspects of a peace process in which the United Nations would play an enhanced role in the transition to free and fair elections.

In their discussions their common objective was to ensure a comprehensive political settlement leading to an early restoration of peace, to create a neutral political environment for elections and to preserve the unity of Cambodia during the transitional period and beyond.

Discussions focussed on two key issues: the modalities of peacekeeping, including military aspects, and the administrative structure during the interim period.

On the first issue, they agreed that essential to an effective UN operation are the verified withdrawal of foreign forces, the establishment of a cease-fire, the cessation of outside military assistance and the regrouping and cantonment of the armed forces of the factions into designated areas. They agreed on the need to create a climate of trust and confidence which would facilitate resolution of military issues and in this regard they discussed the question of disarming all the factions.

On the second issue, the Five discussed a number of options related to the establishment of a Supreme National Council, the status and functions of a United Nations administration, and the question of the existing regimes. They look forward to making further progress on this key issue in subsequent discussions.

Given the enhanced role envisaged for the UN in the settlement process, consultations were held with the UN Secretary General and other senior officials of the UN Secretariat to discuss the details of such an enhanced role. The Five welcomed the Secretary General's decision to establish an intra-Secretariat task force on Cambodia under his chairmanship to facilitate contingency planning for a UN role in the settlement process. They provided questions to the Secretary General which they hope UN specialists can clarify, and they noted the value of further UN fact-finding missions to Cambodia at appropriate times to facilitate planning for a UN role in the settlement.

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The Five also consulted with a number of other countries now actively engaged in the search for a peaceful settlement in Cambodia.

As an expression of their concern with the continuing conflict in Cambodia, the Five called upon all concerned parties to protect and preserve Angkor.

In view of the progress made, it was agreed to resume consultations among the Five at the vice ministerial level in Paris during the first half of March. They look forward to reviewing at that time new developments that may have occurred, among them, the planned Informal Meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta. In the meanwhile, additional technical discussions will be carried out by the Permanent Missions of the Five in consultation with the Secretary General's task force on Cambodia.

New York City
February 23, 1990

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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 16 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for your information the statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia on 14 February 1990 regarding the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the above-mentioned statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nana S. SUTRESNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 14 February 1990 by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia regarding the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela

The Government and the people of the Republic of Indonesia welcome the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, with relief and happiness. The release of the African freedom fighter is fully in accord with the demand of the international community for freedom and justice and constitutes a significant step forward in the struggle of the people of South Africa against apartheid, which is universally condemned and is blatantly contrary to humanity.

To completely eradicate the system of apartheid in South Africa, the Indonesian Government continues to urge that the Pretoria régime revoke the state of emergency and release all other political prisoners in order to pave the way for a national dialogue leading to the establishment of a democratic and non-racial government.

Indonesia supports efforts to mobilize the international community in order to ensure the continued imposition of comprehensive sanctions against the racist régime and to strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa.

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22 February 1990

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Forty-fifth session
Item 58 (a) of the preliminary list*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Notification of nuclear tests

Note by the Secretary-General

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 41/59 N of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, a communication dated 29 January 1990, has been received from New Zealand which is reproduced in the annex to the present note.

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Information provided by States

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

[29 January 1990]

1. I have the honour to refer to resolution 42/38 C, adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 1987, entitled "Notification of nuclear tests", paragraph 3 of which requests States that, while not themselves conducting nuclear explosions, possess data on such events to make such data available to the Secretary-General.

2. In accordance with that request, I have the honour to attach, in an appendix, details of nuclear-test explosions carried out by France in the South Pacific in the course of 1989. The testing took place at Mururoa and Fangataufa Atolls. Estimates of the yield of each explosion are based on hydroacoustic signals recorded by the New Zealand Seismic Observatory at Rarotonga.

APPENDIX

Data on nuclear explosions at Mururoa Atoll, 1989

Geographic co-ordinates: 21°50'S latitude
138°55'W longitude

Date	Time (Universal time) (hours)	Yield estimate (Kilotonnes)
11 May	1645	15
20 May	1759	2
3 June	1730	20
24 October	1630	25
31 October	1657	20
20 November	1729	30

Data on nuclear explosions at Fangataufa Atoll, 1989

Geographic co-ordinates: 22°15'S latitude
138°45'W longitude

Date	Time (Universal time) (hours)	Yield estimate (Kilotonnes)
10 June	1730	70
27 November	1700	90